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09/642,980	08/18/2000	Radhika R. Roy	3493.86280	8413
26652	7590	11/22/2005	EXAMINER	
AT&T CORP. P.O. BOX 4110 MIDDLETOWN, NJ 07748			NGUYEN, BRIAN D	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2661	

DATE MAILED: 11/22/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/642,980

Applicant(s)

ROY, RADHIKA R.

Examiner

Brian D. Nguyen

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 August 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 42 and 45-68 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 42 and 45-68 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 03 June 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 8/5/05
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Claim Objections*

1. Claim 68 is objected to because of the following informalities:

Claim 68, line 1, it is suggested to insert --executable by a processor-- after “instructions”

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claim 42 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Bennefeld (6,519,249) in view of Galasso (6,374,302).

The applied reference has a common assignee with the instant application. Based upon the earlier effective U.S. filing date of the reference, it constitutes prior art only under 35 U.S.C. 102(e). This rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) might be overcome by: (1) a showing under 37 CFR 1.132 that any invention disclosed but not claimed in the reference was derived from the inventor of this application and is thus not an invention “by another”; (2) a showing of a date of invention for the claimed subject matter of the application which corresponds to subject matter disclosed but not claimed in the reference, prior to the effective U.S. filing date of the reference under 37 CFR 1.131; or (3) an oath or declaration under 37 CFR 1.130 stating that the application and reference are currently owned by the same party and that the inventor named in the application is the prior inventor under 35 U.S.C. 104, together with a terminal disclaimer in

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accordance with 37 CFR 1.321(c). This rejection might also be overcome by showing that the reference is disqualified under 35 U.S.C. 103(c) as prior art in a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a). See MPEP § 706.02(l)(1) and § 706.02(l)(2).

Regarding claim 42, Bennefeld discloses, "a method comprising a plurality of activities comprising: receiving, at a wide area network-based intelligent service controller (figure 3, element 224 for example), a request to originate a call to an H.323 entity, the request comprising an alias address associated with the H.323 entity, the wide area network-based intelligent service controller comprising a...database external to a domain of a calling entity and external to a donor domain of the H.323 entity (figure 8, block 808; it should be further noted that the system of Bennefeld operates fully well in an H.323 environment as disclosed in col. 2, lines 13-17); translating, at the wide area network-based intelligent service controller, the alias address to an actual routable network address for the H.323 entity utilizing the... database (figure 8, blocks 810); and providing the actual routable network address (figure 8, block 812)." Bennefeld does not teach that the database is a "non-gatekeeper database." However, Galasso discloses the database can be located within a zone or centralized within an administrative domain that includes the zone or centralized within a global administrative domain (non-gatekeeper database 575) that does not include the zone (see col. 3, lines 52-67 and col. 7, lines 31-43). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the centralized database as taught by Galasso in the system of Bennefeld in order to avoid constantly updating to the database at the zone when any terminal alias or terminal address, in any zone, was changed.

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4. Claims 45-47, 49-52, 55, 62, 63, and 68 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Andersson et al (6,693,894) in view of Galasso (6,374,302).

Regarding claims 45, 47 and 68, Andersson discloses, "a machine readable medium comprising instructions (figure 3 where all the devices, e.g. 316, 324, 322, etc., are machines with readable instructions, i.e. all are computers designed to operate on the instructions of programs) to perform a method comprising: at a gatekeeper of a first domain, the gatekeeper associated with a location database, the location database comprising home user location information and visiting user location information (figure 3, elements 316 are all home location databases and elements 324 are all foreign/visitor location databases; figure 3, element 322 is the gatekeeper): receiving, from a calling H.323 entity (figure 3, element 318) registered with the gatekeeper and located in the first domain, a message comprising an alias address of a called H323 entity (col. 3, lines 13-19 where although an alias address is not explicitly mentioned, there must be an alias address, i.e. a phone number that the calling entity uses to call the called entity; it should be further noted that col. 7, line 41 fully accounts for the H.323 standard being used), the message originating a call to the called H.323 entity, the called H.323 entity registered as a home entity in a second domain (figure 3, element 306 is the called entity and its home domain is 314a), the called H.323 entity registered as a visitor in a third domain (figure 3, element 306 as a roaming entity and registered in the visitor domain 314b), the setup of the call initiated by entity 318 is described in col. 3, lines 36-63); receiving a called routable alias address for the called H.323 entity, the called routable alias address associated with the alias address of the called H323 entity, the called routable alias address received from a...database external to the first domain, the second domain, and the third domain (col. 3, lines 53-63 where the gatekeeper is

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used to translate the dialed alias address into a routable address, such as the RON); and sending the called routable alias address to the calling H.323 entity (figure 5 where the connection is setup between the called entity and the calling entity, therefore the routable alias address was sent to the calling entity so that it may know where to address future communications during the call)." Andersson does not teach that the database is a "non-gatekeeper database." However, Galasso discloses the database can be located within a zone or centralized within an administrative domain that includes the zone or centralized within a global administrative domain (non-gatekeeper database 575) that does not include the zone (see col. 3, lines 52-67 and col. 7, lines 31-43). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the centralized database as taught by Galasso in the system of Bennefeld in order to avoid constantly updating to the database at the zone when any terminal alias or terminal address, in any zone, was changed.

Regarding claim 46, Andersson discloses, "the method of claim 45, further comprising: registering the calling H.323 entity with the gatekeeper (col. 3, lines 46-52 where since all possible called entities are registered with the gatekeeper and since there is no reason why the calling entity cannot be a called entity, it can be registered with the gatekeeper)."

Regarding claim 49, Andersson discloses, "the method of claim 45, further comprising: determining that the H.323 user is visiting the first domain (figure 3, element 324 is a visitor location database as described in col. 4, lines 36-40 and if the H.323 user is in the database it is then visiting)."

Regarding claim 50, Andersson discloses, "the method of claim 45, further comprising: accessing a multimedia call forwarding service for the call based upon information about the

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H.323 user obtained from the database (col. 3, lines 53-63 whereby setting up the connection between the entities, a multimedia call forwarding service has been accessed, i.e. the H.323 protocol itself is a multimedia protocol and thus any forwarding done within the system is done through accessing a multimedia forwarding service)."

Regarding claim 51 , Andersson discloses, "the method of claim 45, further comprising: accessing a multimedia call transfer service for the call based upon information about the H.323 user obtained from the database (col. 3, lines 53-63 whereby setting up the connection between the entities, a multimedia call transfer service has been accessed, i.e. the H.323 protocol itself is a multimedia protocol and thus any transferring done within the system is done through accessing a multimedia transfer service)."

Regarding claim 52, Andersson discloses, "the method of claim 45, further comprising: determining that the H.323 user is visiting the first domain and associated with a first H.323 service provider (figure 3, element 324 is a visitor location database as described in col. 4, lines 36-40 and if the H.323 user is in the database it is then visiting and is part of a first network); and placing the call via a second H.323 service provider (col. 3, lines 53-63 where the call is placed to the H.323 called entity through a second network)."

Regarding claim 55, Andersson discloses, "the method of claim 45, further comprising: storing the called routable alias address in a gatekeeper...memory (figure 7 shows the gatekeepers memory)." Andersson however, does not teach that the gatekeeper memory is a "cache" memory. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include use a cache memory in the gatekeeper as a matter of design choice. Cache memories are well known in the art and to use one in a computer device, such as a gatekeeper,

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would have been obvious. Cache memories are used because they access their stored data fast.

The motivation for fast memory access is so that the calling user isn't waiting on the line for an extended period of time waiting for the connection to be set up.

Regarding claim 62, Andersson discloses, "the method of claim 45, wherein the call is routed via multiple carriers (figure 3 where each network through which the call is routed is a different carrier)."

Regarding claim 63, Andersson discloses, "the method of claim 45, wherein the called H.323 entity is associated with a common terminal in the second domain and in the third domain (figure 3 where the called H.323 entity 306 is associated with common terminals 312a, 309a, or even terminals 316 which are common to both domains)."

5. Claims 56-58, 64, 65, and 67 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Andersson in view of Galasso as applied to claim 45 above, and further in view of Wiryaman (6,157,401).

Regarding claims, 56, 57, and 58, Andersson discloses the method of claim 45. However, Andersson lacks what Wiryaman discloses, "wherein an alias address assigned to an H.323 user is kept fixed as the user moves from one physical place to another (claim 56), or logical place to another (claim 57), or from one domain to another (claim 58) (col. 1, lines 40-47 whereby having an alias address, such as an email address as shown in Wiryaman, it is fixed with respect to your position, be it geographic or otherwise)." It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include the fixed alias address for the purpose of having a set address through which other users can reach you. The motivation being that having a fixed address means that every time you move to another network or geographic



location, you do not need to change your alias address, for instance your telephone number, and thus do not need to inform all possible contacts of the new address.

Regarding claim 64, Andersson discloses the method of claim 45. However, Andersson lacks what Wiryaman discloses, "wherein the call is a point-to-multipoint call placed to a plurality of called H.323 entities (col. 2, lines 30-37)." It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have a point-to-multipoint call for the purpose of setting up a conference type call. The motivation being so that a plurality of entities involved can be at different locations and still have a conference.

Regarding claim 65, Andersson discloses the method of claim 45. However, Andersson lacks what Wiryaman discloses, "wherein the call is a multipoint-to-multipoint call placed between a plurality of calling H.323 entities to a plurality of called H.323 entities (col. 2, lines 30-37 whereby initiating a multipoint conference call, each entity involved can receive and transmit to all other entities involved, thus creating a multipoint-to-multipoint conference call)." It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have a multipoint-to-multipoint call for the purpose of setting up a conference type call. The motivation being so that a plurality of entities involved can be at different locations and still have a conference.

Regarding claim 67, Andersson discloses the method of claim 45. However, Andersson lacks what Wiryaman discloses, "wherein the alias address is a transport address (col. 4, lines 38-42 where the alias address refers to a transport address)." It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include the transport address for the same reasons as providing an alias address, i.e. to provide a way for entities to roam to other networks.

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The motivation for roaming mobiles is to have the most flexible area of communication as possible through the aid of the address mapping.

6. Claims 59-61 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Andersson in view of Galasso as applied to claim 45 above, and further in view of Lu (6,100,918).

Regarding claims 59-61, Andersson discloses the method of claim 45. However, Andersson lacks what Lu discloses, "wherein audio content (claim 60), or video content (claim 61) of the call is routed via a different communication path from non-audio, or non-video content of the call col. 1, lines 36-41 where Lu shows the routing of audio and video content in a network through separate paths)." It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include the routing of audio and video content through separate paths for the purpose of providing video along with audio for different calling/called parties, for instance those in a conference call (Lu, col. 4, lines 7-144). The motivation for doing this is to provide an efficient and economical means for video conferencing.

7. Claims 53 and 54 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Andersson in view of Galasso as applied to claim 45 above, and further in view of "Mobile Internet Access & QOS Guarantees Using Mobile IP and RSVP with Location Registers," Jain et al. (Jain).

Regarding claims 53 and 54, Andersson discloses the method of claim 45. However, Andersson lacks what Jain discloses, "determining a service quality (claim 53), or a network reliability (claim 54) for the call based upon information about the H.323 user obtained from the non-gatekeeper database (page 1690, right column, last paragraph, lines 13-page 1691, left column, first paragraph continued from page 1690, lines 1-4 whereby obtaining

destination/routing information from the gatekeeper the RSVP, QoS, and reliability of the network can be determined).” It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include the determining of a service of quality and a network reliability for the purpose of reserving resources on a given path. The motivation for doing this is so that if an entity has high bandwidth requirements for instance, these requirements are met through the reservation of the path.

8. Claim 48 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Andersson in view of Galasso as applied to claim 45 above, and further in view of Tiedemann (5,862,471).

Regarding claim 48, Andersson discloses the method of claim 45. However, Andersson lacks what Tiedemann discloses, “notifying the H.323 user of an approximation of a cost of making the call (col. 2, lines 26-30).” It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include the notification of an approximation of cost with the rest of the method for the purpose of allowing the user to decide whether or not to place a call based on the cost of the call. The motivation being that this can save the user money in mobile phone charges.

9. Claim 66 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Andersson in view of Galasso as applied to claim 45 above, and further in view of Chau et al (5,764,750).

Regarding claim 66, Andersson discloses the method of claim 45. However, Andersson lacks what Chau discloses, “wherein the alias address is an E.164 number (col. 23, lines 5-8 and 16-23 show the alias address is an E. 164 number).” It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to make the alias address an E.164 number for the purpose of allowing the gatekeeper to map the address to a network routable address. The

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motivation is so that communication between roaming entities throughout the network can commence uninterrupted.

***Response to Arguments***

10. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 42 and 45-68 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

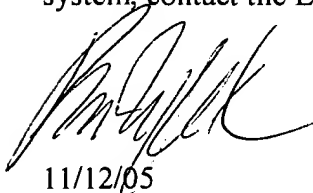
***Conclusion***

11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Brian D. Nguyen whose telephone number is (571) 272-3084.

The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30-6:00 Monday-Thursday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Chau Nguyen can be reached on (571) 272-3126. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



11/12/05

**BRIAN NGUYEN  
PRIMARY EXAMINER**